

MASSACHUSETTS**Hampshire County**

South Amherst Common Historic District,
445 Shays St., South Amherst Common,
979-1081 S. East St. and 324 Pomeroy Ln.,
Amherst, 95000100

MICHIGAN**Hillsdale County**

Hillsdale Downtown Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Ferriss, Cook, E.
Bacon, S. Howell, Waldron, N. Manning,
Monroe and Hillsdale Sts. and Carlton Rd.,
Hillsdale, 95000075

Kent County

*Ford, President Gerald R., Jr., Boyhood
Home*, 649 Union Ave., SE., Grand Rapids,
95000073

St. Clair County

St. Clair Inn, 500 N. Riverside Ave., St. Clair,
95000074

NEBRASKA**Deuel County**

Waterman, Wallace W., Sod House, Day Rd.,
9 mi. N of Big Springs, Big Springs
vicinity, 95000096

Dodge County

Fremont Historic Commercial District,
Roughly bounded by 3rd, Military, Park
and D Sts., Fremont, 95000091

Knox County

Winnetoon Jail, Jct. of First St. and Sherman
Ave., Winnetoon, 95000094

Otoe County

Unadilla Main Street Historic District, Main
St., N side, between G and H Sts., Unadilla,
95000095

NEW YORK**Albany County**

*Washington Avenue (Tenth Battalion)
Armory (Army National Guard Armories in
New York State MPS)*, 195 Washington
Ave., Albany, 95000077

Cattaraugus County

*Olean Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 119
Times Sq., Olean, 95000080

Cayuga County

*House at 21 West Cayuga Street (Moravia
MPS)*, 21 W. Cayuga St., Moravia,
95000103

Franklin County

*Malone Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 116 W.
Main St., Malone, 95000089

Fulton County

*Gloversville Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 87
Washington St., Gloversville, 95000081

Jefferson County

LeRaysville Archeological District, Address
Restricted, LeRay vicinity, 95000069
Sterlingville Archeological District, Address
Restricted, Philadelphia vicinity, 95000070

Wood's Grist Mill, Address Restricted, Wilna,
95000072

Lewis County

Alpina Archeological District, Address
Restricted, Diana vicinity, 95000068
Lewisburg Archeological District, Address
Restricted, Diana vicinity, 95000071

Madison County

*Oneida Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 217
Cedar St., Oneida, 95000084

New York County

*Fort Washington Avenue Armory (Army
National Guard Armories in New York
State MPS)*, 216 Fort Washington Ave. (jct.
with 168th St.), New York, 95000085

Niagara County

*Niagara Falls Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 901
Main St., Niagara Falls, 95000076

Oneida County

*Utica Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 1700
Parkway Blvd. E., Utica, 95000083

Ontario County

*Geneva Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 300
Main St., Geneva, 95000082

Otsego County

*Oneonta Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 4
Academy St., Oneonta, 95000078

Rensselaer County

*Hoosick Falls Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, Jct. of
Church and Elm Sts., Hoosick Falls,
95000086

St. Lawrence County

*Ogdensburg Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 225
Elizabeth St., Ogdensburg, 95000088

Schenectady County

*Schenectady Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 125
Washington Ave., Schenectady, 95000087

Washington County

*Whitehall Armory (Army National Guard
Armories in New York State MPS)*, 62
Poultney St., Whitehall, 95000079

NORTH CAROLINA**Guilford County**

*Pomona High School, Former (Greensboro
MPS)*, 2201 Spring Garden St., Greensboro,
92000361

OREGON**Multnomah County**

*United States Steel Corporation Office and
Warehouse (Boundary Decrease)*, 2345
NW. Nicolai St., Portland, 95000104

TEXAS**Lubbock County**

Lubbock Post Office and Federal Building,
800 Broadway, Lubbock, 95000101

Marion County

Jefferson Ordnance Magazine, 0.3 mi. NE of
US 59B crossing of Big Cypress Bayou,
Jefferson vicinity, 95000102

VIRGINIA**Alexandria Independent City**

*Alexandria National Cemetery (Civil War Era
National Cemeteries MPS)*, 1450 Wilkes
St., Alexandria (Independent City),
95000106

[FR Doc. 95-2257 Filed 1-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Office of the Secretary****All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers; United States City Average**

Pursuant to Section 112 of the 1976 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act (P.L. 94-283, 2 U.S.C. 441a), the Secretary of Labor has certified to the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission and publishes this notice in the **Federal Register** that the United States City Average All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1967=100) increased 200.6 percent from its 1974 annual average of 147.7 to its 1994 annual average of 444.0. Using 1974 as a base (1974=100), I certify that the United States City Average All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers thus increased 200.6 percent from its 1974 annual average of 100 to its 1994 annual average of 300.6.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on the 25th day of January 1995.

Robert B. Reich,

Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 95-2340 Filed 1-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-24-M

Mine Safety and Health Administration**Advisory Committee; Establishment**

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor Department.

ACTION: Notice of establishment of advisory committee.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Labor has determined that it is in the public interest to establish an advisory committee to make recommendations for the elimination of pneumoconiosis among coal miners. The committee will provide a collective expertise not otherwise available to the Secretary to

address the complex and sensitive issues involved.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 15, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to the Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, MSHA, Room 631, Ballston Tower No. 3, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, MSHA, (703) 235-1910.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Coal Act), efforts by government, labor, and industry have resulted in significantly lower levels of respirable dust in coal mines. As a result, the prevalence of pneumoconiosis, commonly referred to as "Black Lung" and silicosis, has been reduced. Despite this progress, the most recent medical evidence indicates that miners continue to be at risk of developing occupational lung disease. The annual cost to the federal government in "Black Lung" disability benefits currently exceeds \$1.3 billion. Therefore, additional steps need to be undertaken if this disease is to be eliminated.

Background

The 1969 Coal Act established the first comprehensive dust standards for coal mines in the United States. Those standards were intended to protect the health of miners by imposing strict limits on the amount of respirable coal mine dust allowed in the air that miners breathe. Under current Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations, mine operators are required to implement measures to control the amount of dust in the mine atmosphere, to obtain MSHA approval of these measures, and to monitor through sampling the amount of coal mine respirable dust in the mine atmosphere where miners work or travel. Citations are issued and abatement is required whenever respirable dust samples collected either by a mine operator or by a Federal mine inspector show noncompliance with the dust standard.

In the 25 years since enactment of the Coal Act, there has been a significant reduction in coal mine respirable dust levels. MSHA data shows that average dust levels in most mines have been reduced from 8.0 mg/m³ to below the current standard of 2.0 mg/m³. During this period, considerable knowledge and experience have been gained in controlling exposure to coal mine dust and new technology has been introduced to minimize dust generation.

Despite this progress, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) issued a draft criteria document in June 1993 which concludes that the risk to miners of developing coal workers' pneumoconiosis (CWP) is greater than had been predicted at the current standard level. Also, to reduce the risk of silicosis, the document proposed lowering the existing standard by 50 percent.

The cost to the Federal government in "Black Lung" disability benefits also dictates that we take action to eliminate these diseases. In fiscal year 1993, over 75,000 former miners were receiving black lung benefits at an annual cost of \$1.3 billion. In the 25 years since passage of legislation to compensate miners and their dependents for black lung, the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services have paid benefits totaling over \$30 billion.

Recent events also have raised serious concerns about the respirable coal mine dust sampling program and have resulted in all segments of the mining community recognizing that improvements must be made in the program. However, there are significant differences of opinion among representatives of government, labor and industry over the specific action needed to be taken. These differences involve three primary issues.

They are:

The Current Risk to Miners of Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis (CWP)

Recent studies by British scientists and by NIOSH indicate that the risk of developing the most serious form of CWP at the present standard is higher than had been previously believed. However, the Australians have reported that they have no evidence of CWP at levels greater than our present 2.0 mg/m³ standard. Additionally, although most reports indicate that levels of respirable coal mine dust are generally below 2.0 mg/m³, the recent evidence of tampering with respirable dust samples raises questions about the dust exposure levels of miners in United States coal mines.

The Strategy for Monitoring Respirable Coal Mine Dust

There are significant differences of opinion concerning the role of MSHA, the mine operator and the miners' representative in the monitoring process. Also, the future potential to continuously monitor respirable coal mine dust with new equipment would require a revised approach to sampling which may raise differences in opinion.

The Adequacy of Existing Control Measures

There needs to be a review of the engineering controls to maintain exposures at or below the standard for all methods of mining and how those controls can be improved.

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FAC), and after consultation with the General Services Administration, I have determined that the establishment of a short-term advisory committee to address the elimination of pneumoconiosis among coal miners is in the public interest. I am establishing the committee under Sections 101(a) and 102(c) of the Mine Act and the FAC Act to address this issue at surface and underground coal mines.

The committee shall make recommendations to me for improved standards, or other appropriate actions, on permissible exposure limits to eliminate black lung disease and silicosis; the means to control respirable coal mine dust levels; improved monitoring of respirable coal mine dust levels and the role of the miner in that monitoring; and the adequacy of the operator's current sampling program to determine the actual levels of dust concentrations to which miners are exposed.

As required by Section 102(c) of the Mine Act, the majority of the committee will be composed of individuals who have no economic interest in the mining industry and who are not operators, miners, or officers or employees of the Federal, state, or local government. There will be seven committee members: one representing labor, one representing industry, and five persons who have no economic interest in the industry.

The committee will function solely as an advisory body and in compliance with the provisions of the FAC Act. In accordance with FAC Act, its charter will be filed 15 days from the date of this publication.

Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding the establishment of the committee, within the allowable time, to Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, MSHA, at the address listed above.

Dated: December 2, 1994.

Robert B. Reich,

Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 95-2287 Filed 1-26-95; 10:59 am]

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